

RESOLUTIONS

14. Introduction of hand-spinning as a relief measure of unemployment.—(cont.)

This Council recommends to the Government to introduce hand-spinning as a relief measure for the unemployment caused by the slump in the coir business. [Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar]

Deputy President: We shall continue discussion on Mr. Ikkanda Warriar's Resolution. According to the agenda Mr. T. V. Subramania Ayyar is to continue his speech, but since he is absent today, any other member who wishes to speak on the resolution can speak.

Mr. L. M. Pylee (*Latin-Christians-Ernakulam*): Sir, I find that in British India a Committee has been appointed called the "Facts Finding Committee" to study and enquire about the hand-loom industry and that Committee is studying the whole question in British India. Before we introduce this into our State, would it not be better to wait till that Committee which is studying the question in British India come to their conclusion? The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University, and he is touring all over India to study the question thoroughly. I would, therefore, suggest that it is better to wait till that committee submits its report, since the conditions are more or less the same here and in British India. That is my suggestion.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): Sir, I shall make my position clear. The object is not to introduce hand-spinning all over the State, but only to introduce it in coastal areas as a sort of famine relief work. So, it cannot, I think, be allowed to wait indefinitely.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon (*Chittur-Rural*): What will a coolie get a day?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): I have already explained that in my speech. It is about 3 annas.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): The principle is an ideal one. But there is practical difficulty in working the scheme.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon (*Secretary to Government*): The resolution is, "This Council recommends to Government to introduce hand-spinning as a relief measure for the unemployment caused by the slump in the coir business." It has not been explained by the speaker whether it is to be introduced as a factory industry or a cottage industry in the coastal areas. We would like to know

about that. It can have effect on two sets of people—people who are employed in coir factories and those in the households in the coastal areas. Nothing has been said about this by the speaker. On a point of information, we would like to know what exactly is the Government asked to do in this respect.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): It is only as a cottage industry.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon (*Secretary to Government*): What exactly would be the concrete nature of the introduction?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): It is to open a centre in any particular area where there is no work and there train up people in hand-spinning, distribute charkas to them and enable them to spin good yarn—I would suggest, on the lines of the spinning centre at Avinisseri. At Avinisseri centre, in the course of a year, they were able to train up 200 and odd persons as spinners and about 150 are now actually employed in that work. The Government may start a centre where there are large numbers of workless people. For training up of people you have to get an expert. You may have to supply a few charkas in the early stages and also cotton necessary for making yarn. That is the first step that the Government should take. If Government can induce private persons to take up this work by giving grants, that may be done. If that cannot be done, Government themselves will have to start training centres.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): What will be the daily earnings of a person?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): It depends upon the number of hours that each works a day. If one works eight hours a day, he will be able to earn about two to three annas a day.

Mr. L. M. Pylee (*Latin-Christians-Ernakulam*): The resolution is worded as one intended for relief measure for the unemployment caused by the slump in the coir business. So the introduction of spinning is intended only for those who were previously employed in coir business. Is it only meant for them?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): Yes Sir, I am told these people are very hardly hit by the slump in prices. They do not get more than an anna and a half.

Mr. L. M. Pylee (*Latin-Christians-Ernakulam*): How are you going to discriminate between the people who are affected and those who are not affected?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): I have the authority of the Deputy President that the hardships caused to coir

spinners in littoral tracts are such that they would be easily satisfied with eight or ten pies a day. We have to devise an industry which will give them this small pittance. And I suggest hand-spinning as a substitute for the coir industry which has lost its market.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): My idea is, it is better to give one anna dole per day.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): How long?

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): Till the War is over.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): When is that? What is the principle on which you are going to give this? What will be the amount required for it?

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): The Diwan Peishkar may be requested to collect statistics. He will distribute the amount. My suggestion is very simple and practicable.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): I don't want to be as impracticable as the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi. (*Laughter*). My proposal has the additional advantage of people not going to you again. By training people to do some work and earn without difficulty what the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi proposes to distribute every day, they become self-reliant and would cease to go to you for charity. I therefore contend that this is a better form of charity. Look at it from that stand-point. If you are going to give one anna doll per head, they will continue to go to you for all times. And what is the use of that charity? How long can you go on with that charity? It debases human nature.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): Even the Mother of Parliaments in England are giving doles there.

Mr. T. P. Poullose (*Kanayannur*): Is there any difficulty in finding out a market?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): There is no difficulty, as matters now stand. In the two Khadi shops at Ernakulam and Trichur, they are now selling at least goods worth Rs. 1,500 every month. The Avinisseri centre is producing only 4 to 5 hundred rupees worth of khadar a month. There is therefore yet a market for Rs. 1,000 worth of khadi which you can easily supply by organising another centre.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon (*Mulakunnathukavu*): More persons should take to khadi.

Mr. T. P. Poullose (*Kanayannur*): A law to that effect also!

Mr. P. Govinda Menon (*Mulakunnathukavu*): Why not?

***Dr. A. R. Menon** (*Minister for Rural Development*): Sir, the question has been exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Warriar during the last meeting, and I promised the House then that I shall try to give reliable facts and figures about the working of the industry at Avinisseri. I have brought the figures with me. Altogether Rs. 5,254 is the capital. Out of this, membership and contribution come to Rs. 3,297. Government grant is Rs. 1,770 excepting capital. Now let us see the disbursements. They have got a stock of Rs. 1,515 worth of goods. This statement is for the month of February.

Mr. Puthur Achyuta Menon (*Kattur*): Up to which date is this figure?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): February 1941.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): What are those goods?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): Clothes.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): Are they ready-made clothes?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): They may be in the form of ready-made clothes.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): Is it not inclusive of charka, yarn, etc?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): Excluding all such paraphernalia in the production of cloth there is a stock of Rs. 1,515 worth of goods. Whether the stock comprises of clothes, jacket-clothes or any other kind of cloth, I cannot say. They are all finished products.

Now, let us see the loss sustained. It is Rs. 1,760, nearly 33% of the capital. I shall give the details.

Furniture, Rs. 130; weaving accessories Rs. 267; outstandings on account of charka sales not stated here. There is an indication about it. There are about 140 spinners at present, of whom 58 are regular spinners, and the rest are part-time workers. The average monthly earning of a spinner is Rs. 1—9—0 and the maximum is Rs. 2—13—9. All these yarn are woven into khadar. The wages earned by a spinner cannot be considered negligible. We are not criticising the smallness of the wages, but I only wanted to give the correct figure. The average wage of a spinner is only Rs. 1—9—0 per month.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): I want to know how many of them work on an average.

*Speech not corrected by the hon'ble member.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): It is not available here. If you want, I will find out the figures. But the average comes to Rs. 1—9—0 per month.

As I said, I am not at all criticising the smallness of the wages. The point is this. Even in a small industry like this, Government helped to the extent 33 per cent. In spite of this help from the Government, the institution incurred a loss of nearly 33 per cent. They have got in stock nearly Rs. 1,500 worth of goods. Is there any fairness in saying that the demand is great? We all know that the people in Cochin are not wearing khadar. It is only when people take to khadi, irrespective of any consideration of the price, as I said the other day, as a religious duty, that khadar can find a market anywhere. It cannot compete in the open market. Therefore, I say it is only by generating a spirit a *swadesi* feeling in the minds of our people that a ready market can be found for the khadi. There the matter does not stand. Who are in a position to purchase this cloth? Khadi costs two or three times more than the ordinary mill-made clothes. That is the position. You can get a cloth for six or seven annas, whereas a khadar cloth you can get only for about Rs. 1—4—0 to Rs. 1—6—0.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): And they are less durable.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): They are really durable. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): There was a discussion about the wearing of khadi in the Madras Corporation. They said it is very difficult to wear khadi and also difficult to wash. Its durability is to be questioned.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): Durability is far superior. There is some difficulty with regard to washing.

What I want the House to understand is this. Government will be willing to co-operate in all possible ways to give encouragement to this industry. They do not view this with any contempt because the wages earned are very low. Even if a person can earn nine to twelve pies a day, that is something. It will meet his domestic demands. But so far as the sale is concerned, Government completely refuse to accept responsibility. The other day Mr. Subramania Ayyar said that though no profit can be expected from this, certainly if they can be made to meet the domestic demands, that will be a very great thing. I agree with him. I immediately got up and replied: "The Government can give you ten per cent for every Rs. 100 worth of cloth sold anywhere." That offer

stands today. If Mr. Warriar undertakes this industry and sends me a bill, I will immediately give him Rs. 10 for every Rs. 100 worth of goods sold. Should the House expect the Government to show more consideration? Is it possible for any Government to show greater consideration than this? As a matter of fact, gentlemen, we were giving 33 per cent. Even that was not sufficient. What is the item of expenditure? For one item, *viz.*, the manager's pay, that itself came to Rs. 600.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): That was in the early stages.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): I don't want this interruption. I say Rs. 600 has been taken away out of this funds for the pay of the manager.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): When?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): When the money came into their hands.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): And now?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): Here there are accounts to show that. I have taken all the trouble to examine all these things. I knew you would raise these points here. I know that you will come here without studying figures.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): I object to that. This is a most irresponsible way of saying. It is not the latest figure. I assert that the present expenditure is incorrect. Nobody is taking Rs. 50.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): The person who used to take this Rs. 50 was prevented from doing so. You know what I did in that connection.

Deputy President: Both the Hon'ble Minister and the Hon'ble Member will address the Chair.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): I am saying that Rs. 600 at the rate of Rs. 50 per month was taken by the person who managed this institution. I assert this statement in this Council.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): Not now. That is of a previous date.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): I say, he took.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): I ask, when?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): After all, it is not the date that makes the difference. There is no sanctity to the date.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Cheruthuruthi*): That makes all the difference.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): I say, No. It makes all the difference between posing and the reality (*hear, hear*). Now taking this institution as an ideal one, my friend was waxing eloquent of the great work done there. I think it my duty to present to this House all the figures. But apart from all these, Government's attitude is this. If any of you, gentlemen, join together and undertake this work, Government will be willing to give you a grant of ten per cent of all the cloth and yarn, not manufactured mind you, but manufactured and sold. You cannot expect any higher thing and a greater help than this. I hope the House is satisfied that Government are not at all against this institution nor treating it with contempt or any such thing. The only thing is, the Government also must have limit in spending public money and the Government must be satisfied that the public money is spent properly. That is all what I have to answer to this question.

Mr. T. P. Poulse (*Kanayannur*): Does that statement contain the total amount received by the labourers as wages?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): The figure is not here. The average earning per month is Rs. 1—9—0 and there are 150 weavers altogether. It will be about Rs. 240.

Mr. T. P. Poulse (*Kanayannur*): So, the amount given by the Government has not gone to the labourers?

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): I have not got any other details. On an average 80 spinners have been spinning yarn and on an average a person will get Rs. 1—9—0 per month. At the centre Rs. 1,000 worth of goods have been sold. That is in 1940. Every year there is balance. The profit realised from the sale of khadi is Rs. 330. The annual expense is Rs. 250. One item of salary amounted to Rs. 600, evidently it is not possible for the centre to meet this expense. Recently the pay of the manager has been reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 360. So, from 1116, there is a saving of Rs. 240.

I suppose I have given an inkling of the work of this institution. That is my idea.

INTRODUCTION OF HAND-SPINNING AS A RELIEF MEASURE 1239

മിസ്റ്റർ പൂതൂർ. അച്ചുതമേനോൻ : മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡണ്ട്, സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ സമ്പ്രദായവും ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ നടന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദവും നോക്കുമ്പോൾ വാദപ്രതിവാദവും പ്രമേയവുമായി യാതൊരു സംബന്ധവുമില്ലാതെയാണു് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. (ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ). മിസ്റ്റർ ഇക്കണ്ടവാര്യർ പറയുന്ന ഒരു റിലീഫ് വക്കായിട്ടു് ഹാൻഡ് സ്പിന്നിംഗ് നടത്തണമെന്നു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി പറയുന്ന സ്പിന്നിംഗ് നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ആവണിശ്ശേരിയിൽ നഷ്ടം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു്. കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു ആവണിശ്ശേരിയിൽ സ്പിന്നിംഗ് നടത്തിട്ടു് കുറെ നഷ്ടം വന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് സ്പിന്നിംഗ് എപ്പാടു് നഷ്ടമാണെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഹാൻഡ് സ്പിന്നിംഗ് നഷ്ടത്തിലാണു് എവിടെയും നടക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഖദർപ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇതിനു് എത്രയൊമവെ നശിച്ചുപോകുമായിരുന്നു.

അതേ സമയത്തു നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതു് ഹാൻഡ് സ്പിന്നിംഗ് കാരണമായി വളരെ സാധുക്കൾക്കും ബാധാർജീവിതവൃത്തി കഴിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആവണിശ്ശേരിയിലെ ഒരു പാഠം മാത്രം വെച്ചു് ഹാൻഡ് സ്പിന്നിംഗ് വിഷയത്തിൽ വിചിന്തനം ചെയ്യുന്നതു വലിയ അബദ്ധമായിരിക്കും എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. എനിക്കു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ളതു് ഒരു സംഗതി മാത്രമാണു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നഷ്ടം വരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള ഒരാക്ഷേപമാണു് ഇവിടെയുള്ളതു്. കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിലെ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണപരമായ സംരംഭങ്ങളെല്ലാം നഷ്ടത്തിലുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളാണു്. ഏതെല്ലാം സംരംഭങ്ങൾ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണപരമായി ചെയ്തവോ അതെല്ലാം നഷ്ടത്തിലാണു് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ലാഭമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ? ചിലർക്കു ഗുണം കിട്ടണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ചില പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതിന്റെ തത്പരവും ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങളും എല്ലാം നല്ലതാണു്. എങ്കിലും കണക്കെടുത്തു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ നഷ്ടം വന്നതായിട്ടു കാണാം. ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിന്നു ഗുണമുണ്ടാകുമൊ എന്നു നോക്കണം. അതു തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ആദ്യം നഷ്ടം വന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് അതു നിർത്തിക്കളയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. കാലക്രമേണ ലാഭമുണ്ടായേക്കും. നൂലിന്റെ കാര്യം തന്നെ എടുക്കാം. ഒരു റാത്തൽ പഞ്ഞികൊണ്ടു് പരിചയമുള്ളവർ എടുക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം നൂലു് പരിചയമില്ലാത്തവർക്കു് എടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആദ്യത്തിൽ നഷ്ടത്തിൽ കലാശിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഒടുവിൽ അതു ലാഭത്തിൽ കലാശിക്കും. ആദ്യം നഷ്ടം വന്നാലും രാജ്യത്തിന്നു ഗുണം കിട്ടുമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു തുടർന്നുചെയ്യണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്റെ സർവ്വശക്തിയും ഉപയോഗിച്ചു് മിസ്റ്റർ വാർയുടെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (Cranganur): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution of my hon'ble friend Mr. Ikkanda Warriar.

The arguments advanced against the resolution are that khadar is not able to compete with mill cloth. Now, Sir, I am not looking at the question from the standpoint of the Hon'ble Minister. I had the good fortune to read a report of the Village Industries Commission of the United Provinces when there was Congress Ministry there. There, when they were encouraging various cottage industries of the United Provinces, they made a plan that the products of the various industries should be purchased by the Government

as far as possible so that the loss that might result on account of the higher value of the product might be borne by the Government which is in a position really to stand the strain. Now, the Hon'ble Minister has been urging before this House a very strong argument that there cannot be a saving without a proper sale. There is no meaning in this.

(At this stage, the Hon'ble President took the Chair)

Now, the Hon'ble Minister has been arguing that khadar is not in a position to compete with mill-made cloth and therefore it will be very difficult to get a sale, so that there might be a very good chance of the stocks remaining unsold. Consequent on that loss will arise. I ask this House whether there are not any other activities which the Government are undertaking which do not end in a profit? It is not that sort of loss which ought to weigh with the Government in the matter of giving relief to the workless and starving.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Minister for Rural Development*): As I said, Government have given 33 per cent of the total investment in the Avinisseri centre. Then I only made an observation that if it is to be made successful there should be a change of mentality in the people; because khadar will not be able to compete with mill-made cloth on account of its high price. The hon'ble member will note that we have been giving nearly 33 per cent as grant.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (*Cranganur*): I am prepared to concede that Government have done a good lot. I say the Government can do much more. The product of the industry can be purchased by the Government for Government purposes. That is the way in which the United Provinces Government did. Though the adventure may result in loss, that Government felt that there was a need to patronise the industry, because the industry was a source of occupation for a number of people who would otherwise have been put to starvation. Now, in this connection, let us see what exactly the Government can do in the matter of encouraging khadi in the State. Government are purchasing every year large quantities of uniforms and other clothes for the different departments of Government.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): Why don't you wear khadi?

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (*Cranganur*): I will take to khadi if you won't take the case of aided schools and grant-in-aids (*Laughter*). Suppose the Government is not prepared to do it, then there will be some difficulty. Government want uniforms for the police officers. Government purchase a lot of cloth for peons. Supposing khadar is purchased for all these purposes, there is absolutely no

difficulty as regards the sale of cloth. I am prepared to concede that it may result in a little loss to the Government. The Government can stand the strain unlike the ordinary individual. Now personally my friend, the interesting member for Chalakkudi has asked me, why don't I wear khadi. I can't stand the strain.

Mr. President : Both physical and financial strain? (*Laughter*).

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (Cranganur): Both. So that, in that way Government can go to the rescue of the industry and give an amount of help. Then, what exactly is the essential consequence of the resolution of Mr. Warriar? Here, there are persons in littoral areas who were originally having a means of livelihood. They were earning about an anna per day. They are not able to get it now. By introduction of spinning in these areas, it will be possible to give those poor starving people a means of livelihood.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Minister for Rural Development): Provided there is a market.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (Cranganur): I am only trying to impress upon the Government how a market can be found out. The Government should come in. That is the policy adopted by the United Provinces Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Minister for Rural Development): So far as the Depressed Classes Department is concerned, I won't purchase khadi, because, I want to get the cheapest goods possible. I have got a large family to provide with. I cannot afford with the small funds at my disposal. Take hold of the Excise and the Police.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (Cranganur): There are many other departments which can very easily purchase khadar from the producing centres in the State. Thereby the problem of marketing can easily be solved. My friend, the Hon'ble Member for Medicines is frantically gesticulating to say that he can't purchase this for his department. Naturally, if the Government won't purchase the khadi they won't be able to help the people. A sympathetic Government must purchase the unsold stock and solve the problem of marketing. I think the Government ought to adopt the policy which might solve all difficulties and thus encourage the spinners in the littoral areas and give them at least a means of livelihood.

My friend Mr. Moothedan in the course of his interruptions was making another interesting statement that we must give a one anna dde. With him there is always that advantage that he thinks and talks in terms of grant-in-aid (*Laughter*). We are not upon the question of grant-in-aid at all. We have to find out a means of occupation, and pay them for work. Not paying them for no work done, or pretending that work has been done (*Laughter*).

My submission to this House is that this is a resolution which really requires sympathetic consideration of the House and I must state that steps should be taken to bring it into effective operation.

Mr. President: The House will now take the Kuries Bill under consideration.

The Cochin Kuries Bill—(cont.)
Clause 22—(cont.)

*മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ: ഞാൻ ഇന്നലെതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി ഇതിന്റെ നിയമപരമായുള്ള മുഴുവൻ കാര്യങ്ങൾ എനിക്കു വിവരമില്ലെന്ന്. ഒട്ടാകെ നിയമപരിജ്ഞാനമില്ലെങ്കിലും ഈ ബിൽ തികച്ചും പാസായാൽ—അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മാതിരി പാസായാൽ—ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ചില വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു തോന്നിയേടത്തോളം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ പാസായ ബില്ലിനുശേഷം കുറെ കുറികൾ തുടങ്ങി Statistics പ്രകാരം അതിനുമുമ്പ് രണ്ടായിരത്തിൽ ചിലപാനം കുറികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നും ൧൧൦൭-ലെ ബിൽ പാസായശേഷം മന്ത്രാലയത്തിൽ ചിലപാനം കുറികളേ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളൂ എന്നും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൧൦൭-നുശേഷം തുടങ്ങിയ കുറികൾ ആ നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള സർവ്വ വ്യവസ്ഥകളും അനുസരിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയ കുറികളാണ്. ൧൧൧൬-ൽ ഇത്തരം ഒരു നിയമം ഇവിടെ പാസാക്കുമെന്നു വാദിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയതല്ല ആ കുറികൾ. ൧൧൦൭-നു ശേഷം തുടങ്ങിയ കുറികളിൽ ഇന്നോവരെ നടത്തിയ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം ഭേദകങ്ങളായ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും വരികാകട്ടെ എന്തെല്ലാം ഭേദങ്ങളുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടില്ല. എത്രത്തോളം ഭേദകമായ നടപടി ൧൧൦൭-നു ശേഷം കുറിക്കെക്കാരന്മാർ നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം, ഇല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. കുറിയിൽ ചേരാത്തവരും കുറി നടത്തിപ്പിൽ നിയമപരിജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തവരുമായ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽനിന്നു വരുന്നവരായ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം ഭേദകങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങളാണുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ലേഡി മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു ഇൻസ്റ്റൻസ് മാത്രമാണ് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചത്. ഞാൻ ഈ ബില്ലിന്നു എതിരാണ് ഒരിക്കലും ധരിക്കരുത്. ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു നാളെ മുതൽ കുറി നടത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന് ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ തികച്ചും അതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്. കുറി തുടങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വരികാകട്ടെ വളരെ ഭേദങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ഞാൻ അതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കും. കുറി തുടങ്ങുന്ന കൈക്കാരന് എന്തെല്ലാം ചുമതലകളുണ്ടെന്നു തിരിച്ചറിയുവാനുള്ള ഒരു സൗകര്യം അവക്കു കൊടുക്കണം. ൧൧൦൭-ലെ നിയമമനുസരിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിട്ടുള്ള കുറികൾ ഏതാണ്ടു അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാനുള്ള ഒരു സന്ദർഭം ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു കൊടുക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന കുറിക്കാകട്ടെ ഈ പുതിയ നിയമം കൊണ്ടു ഒരു ശ്വാസംമുട്ടലുണ്ടാകും. ഇതേവരെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു മുഴുവൻ subscribers-ന്റെ രക്ഷക്കു വേണ്ടിയാണ്. ഞാനും വാദിക്കുന്നത് അവരുടെ രക്ഷക്കുവേണ്ടി തന്നെയാണ്.

*Speech not corrected by the hon'ble member.